





REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Judge, **HAMMILL P. GRIFFIN.**  
For County Clerk, **GEORGE P. HADY.**  
For County Treasurer, **GEORGE M. WOOD.**  
For Superintendent of Schools, **JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.**

THE Chicago Journal nominates **Ulysses S. Grant** for minister to England.

**SAMUEL J. TILDEN** arrived in New York yesterday from his European trip. Does anybody remember of any particular fuss being made over him while he was abroad?

CAN any one point to a single instance in the history of Maroon country, when a political side show did not result in advantage to the Democratic party?

SAYS the New York Herald: "Of what advantage is it to the republicans to have secured the presidency if the incumbent of the office severs his connection with them and follows his individual views without regard to what they may wish or think? The Herald thinks that an attitude so unusual can not long be maintained without irreconcilable estrangement."

HERE is a new style for weddings and for the once a sensible and pleasant one. Miss Grundy communicates to the New York Graphic.

At the wedding of Mr. Horace Crittenden and Miss Peters in New York they tell me that it was understood by the friends of the family that no presents would be received. An English gentleman, however, a friend of the groom, designed a novel *sonnet*, which may probably introduce a new feature at weddings. This was a certificate of the marriage printed in illuminated text on the finest of parchment, as white and sheeny as satin. A illuminated border ran around the page, which was attached by white satin ribbons to an ebony roller. This was kept on a table in the sitting room, and the clergyman who had performed the ceremony, and the bride and groom signed their names in spaces left for them, after which certain of the more intimate friends of the couple were requested to affix their names. Thus the certificate became of more value on account of the autographs of friends and relatives.

Beating a Stiffy Corporation.

N. Y. Tribune.

A painful incident attended the visit of General Grant to Leanington, where the civic authorities wished to tender our ex-President the now harkened honor of a reception, but the contractors objected to voting an appropriation for the banquet out of the public funds. The mayor thereupon gave the banquet at his own private cost, and judging that since he paid for the entertainment he might consult his own pleasure in selecting the guests, he neglected to invite any of the council. The worshipful councilors thought this was carrying the thing too far, pushing economy, indeed, to the very point of meanness; and the result was a great municipal quarrel, which broke out in the public meetings of the corporation and got into all the newspapers. The mayor, however, seems to have had the last word, when he informed the angry councilors that "the General was not accustomed to be exhibited at feeding time at so much pork head."

How the Congressional Leaders Look.

Mary Clemens's Washington Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Senator Spencer's hair no longer lies flat to his head. It is curled up into a crest almost as in a cocking. It looks as if the dainty hands of his fair spouse had been at it, as if she had said, "My dear, I intend to make you look a little taller." After receiving many congratulations to his political adviser, and will tell him what to do in view of the ignoring of his political claims by the administration.

Senator Conkling looks in better health, but the golden glory of his hair is gone forever, even from the famous forelock. No man in public life has changed so much, personally, as Mr. Blaine. It is but a few years ago since he looked a young and handsome. At ready he has the puff appearance which marked Sumner in his last years, has the same swollen circles over and under his eyes. He has grown stout. His hair has grown gray. His face and person have aged at least twenty years in ten. His whole presence tells of battles he has waged but not always won. His countenance shows the mortal conflict through which he has passed. He seems to have been hurt, to be found out, to be worn.

Thurman looked much less unflinched than usual, as if both mumps and neuralgia had "sworn off" from him for the month of October.

Stanley Matthews, looking as aggressively like Brigham Young as ever, sat as comfortably upon his senatorial seat as if the rival images of King and Pendleton did not loom in the democratic distance. Morton's seat was conspicuously vacant.

FERNANDA.

How It Has Suffered from Yellow Fever.

Remedial Special to the Boston Herald.

The condition of affairs in this sadly afflicted place is about as follows: The fever for the past week has been quiet, but only for want of material to work upon. Every white person, with the exception of some twenty-five, has been ill, and a large number of them are still confined to their beds. The colored people, so far, have escaped, in a great measure, the worst type of the disease. The deaths since August 21 have numbered eighty-nine to date. The percentage of deaths here has reached a higher rate than it did in Savannah last year. There, out of a population remaining in the city of 16,000, it was not above ten per cent. A census of this town was taken on the 28th of September, to ascertain the population remaining here since the commencement of the epidemic, and showed 1,632 persons—518 whites and 1,114 blacks—and out of that number 823 had been ill, and 293 were still ill. At that time there were 40 whites who had not been attacked, and since then fifteen of that number have been of or are ill, and some have died. The mortality has been one in seven, equal to fourteen per cent. Since the commencement of the epidemic all have suspended work and business, and we have been compelled to find means for subsisting 800 families, besides a number of people on the mainland near us, who are either ill or destitute. We are unfortunately situated, being an island town, with no back country to aid us, and depending entirely in our good times upon commerce. That is cut off from us now, and we have no prospect of a resumption of anything like business before December. We have but little hope of a cessation of the scourge before frost, and that is an event the time of which no one can conjecture. Our funerals have been very sad. Often no one has been able to attend the hearse to the graveyard. Then, again, one carriage will be seen following with perhaps one friend.

BUTLER AND COX.

The Pleasant Meeting Between Two Dear Friends.

Rochester Democrat.

"Hello, Butler!" said Cox, good-humoredly, addressing the gentle Ben. "Haven't seen you around for two years back. Where've you been?" "And this is little Snow-drop, is it?" said the General with affectionate interest. "Dear little Snow-drop, the belle of Ohio! Take care of your health, dear. Wrap your shawl about you more closely. The breezes are more chilly than usual, this morning."

"The widow is more than usually kind," said Cox, smiling viciously. "How did she leave things on her Colorado farm?" "Doing very nicely," returned the General, with a graceful oratorical movement with his hand. "Very nicely," indeed. Speaking of the sheep more especially, though I regret to say that one of the lambs has disappeared. Do I see?" the General here put on his glasses and looked with pleased surprise at the little man—"why, really, how do you do?" "I am glad to hear that it was only a lamb," returned Cox, winning a little as if from an imaginary brick. "I didn't know," he looked anxiously at the General. "I didn't know but it might be one of the larger and more vicious animals."

"Oh, no!" returned the General. "It is pretty early in the season, dear. Ha, ha, somebody has been kicking you already?"

He put a bit of thistle down to his lips. Blow the same away, hummed a tune, and passed carelessly on.

The telegraph has reported that Cox and Butler met and passed the compliments of the day with great cordiality. It will be seen that the telegraph is right.

It is generally supposed that when a person mortgages a piece of real estate and it is afterwards sold to satisfy the mortgage, and it brings less than the sum named, that that is the end; but such is not the case. The mortgagee can bring suit against the mortgagee and obtain a judgment for the balance due. In some places it has been the custom to bid in the property for a nominal sum, and then proceed to collect the balance; but this practice Judge Blodgett, of the United States district court, thinks a bad one, and has made an order that no such suits shall be considered in his court unless affidavits accompany the application stating that property is not worth the full face of the mortgage. The rule is a good one.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Ballast, Ireland, under date of Oct. 10, to a friend in Chicago: "The New York Herald wired a few days ago that a storm would strike our coast to-day, and to the hour almost, it has done so. This, not in variable weather, when it might be chance, but after a long course of fine weather, coming true even to the torrents of rain, reflects great credit on your signal service department."

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Last Tuesday night a bold and successful robbery was perpetrated by a woman and a male accomplice in the Palmer House, whereby some \$5,000 worth of diamonds and other valuables were taken from a Mr. Shay and others, of this city. The matter was kept quiet by the police, and to-day Detectives Scott and Heinzen, of Chicago, arrested James Barry at Kankakee and brought him to this city. All the stolen goods, with many others, were recovered with him, and it is understood he confesses the robbery. The woman has not been captured.

THE STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

Chicago Tribune.

The Springfield papers are zealously insisting that, whether the people vote for or against the donation of \$531,712 additional money to supply the deficiencies in the state house fund, caused by the waste of the commissioners, they will have to pay the tax all the same. They are actually boasting of a trick played by the state house gang at the last session of the legislature. It will be remembered that the constitution provides that the legislature "shall not appropriate out of the state treasury or expend on account" of the new state house any sum exceeding \$3,500,000 without "first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the state, at a general election, nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure." The legislature, however, without waiting for the authority from the popular vote, did make an appropriation of the \$531,000, conditioned upon the affirmative vote of the people; and the state auditor and governor, in fixing the rate of tax for 1897 for state revenue, did include a tax covering this additional expenditure for the state house. This tax, therefore, is in the levy made for 1897. Now the ring, at Springfield are boasting of this trick, and are telling the public that, whether they vote for or reject the additional half million of dollars, they will have to pay the tax all the same.

The legislative trick was disgraceful to all who are responsible for it, and the Governor and other state officers who fixed a rate of taxation for this year to cover an appropriation prohibited by the constitution are equally reprehensible. But all such tricks defeat themselves. The pickpocket is often caught in the act, and his booty taken from him. The tax of 1877 is not collectable until next year, and before that time the vote will be taken, and if the appropriation be rejected by the people, all that will be required will be to go before any circuit judge and have the collection of any tax levied for the state house prohibited. The expenditure of \$20 for costs will settle the hash of the illegal levy. If the people vote down the expenditure, the tax will never be collected; its illegality will be so evident that its collection will be instantly prohibited by the courts. The Ring are boasting that if the people of the state vote down the appropriation the tax will be collected all the same, and the money will be at Springfield, and will help along the banks, and enlarge the official dividends, and generally revive trade and industry at the state capital. The boast is a vain one. If the people vote down the appropriation, the tax levy will fall with it, and not a dollar of the tax will be collected in the whole state. Even if collected, the courts would compel the refunding of the tax, as was done in 1875 with the illegal tax collected to pay local railroad bond debts.

CONCERNING THE WINTERING OF STOCK.

Column's Rural World.

Most farmers keep more stock in winter than they can shelter and keep well. It is very poor economy to do so. All stock—in winter as well as summer—should be kept thriving, improving, increasing in value. If it is kept at a standstill, the farmer does not get a penny for the food he gives it. If it loses flesh, he not only loses all the feed he gives it, but he loses the flesh the animal has gained the past summer, besides. If he keeps the animal improving, he gets paid for the hay, corn, straw or corn-stalks he feeds it. Instead of losing money he is making it. Why will not farmers think of this matter? Why will they let their animals become mere skeletons in the winter? Why will they let them lose all the flesh they have gained in summer? Did any one ever see worse economy? If the farmer have not an abundance of food for all his stock over winter, he ought by all means to sell part of it, or slaughter the oldest and poorest. The balance will be worth more in the spring than all would be worth improperly wintered.

Shelter should be provided for every head of stock. It is the worst kind of economy to expose stock to the inclemencies of winter. With all they can eat, they can't keep comfortable, and will lose flesh. Half the amount of food, with good warm, dry shelter, will keep them in far better condition. Knead some kind of a shelter, if it be only forked stakes, with poles and brush and straw thrown over to keep off the sleet, rain and cold winds. See that they have dry beds to sleep upon. Keep the stock comfortable and happy, and it will thrive and reward you for all the food and all the care and pains you bestow upon it.

Berlin Zephyr, Shetland Wool, Shetland Floss, Germantown Yarn, and every other kind of yarn, you will find all colors and a very large stock, at Oct. 11—d&wtf

Try the Crystal Spectacles, sold only by Otto E. Curtis. 23-23-1

A Fact.—As a matter of preference manufacturers and importers seek an outlet for their merchandise through exclusive dealers in their line of goods. This accounts for Abel & Locke receiving the choicest patterns of carpets and furnishing articles as soon as they are produced. (Oct. 5—d&wtf)

Broken Candy 30 cents a pound at Wood's. (Oct. 12—d&wtf)

PORT COULONCE, Quebec, Oct. 25.—Six inches of snow fell here to-day, and still snowing.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—An inch of snow fell here last night. Snow also fell at Quebec and Montreal, to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The Misunderstanding About the English Mission.

HAYES EXPLAINS HIS CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

A Terrible Tragedy in Ohio.

SNOW IN CANADA.

GRANT IN PARIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—This was Pennsylvania day in administration quarters. This morning Gov. Hartranft, Representatives Freeman, Ward, Harmer, Chairman Wilson, Gen. Bingham, ex-Chairman Hoyt, Wm. R. Leeds, and Mr. Pennypacker, of Westchester, called upon the president for the purpose of conversing with regard to the political outlook in that state, to obtain a formal interpretation of the executive order regarding the Federal office-holders participating in politics. The conversation was of an extremely pleasant character. The president spoke with great frankness, particularly expressing himself as fully appreciating the importance of carrying the elections in Pennsylvania. The subject of the order was then brought up, and Governor Hartranft spoke of the embarrassment growing out of the construction placed upon it by those directly interested in the observance of the wishes of the administration.

The president repeated what was anticipated in these dispatches, many days ago, that the order had been greatly misunderstood; that it was designed to prevent the use of the offices of the government in the manipulation of local, state and national politics; that it was not designed to prevent Federal office-holders from exercising their just rights as citizens, but to prevent the abuse of the powers with which they were invested in their official capacity. He said that the nominations had been made without the interference of Federal officers, which was his determination should be the case; but now that the nominations were made and the candidates were in the field, there was nothing to prevent office-holders from exercising their rights like all other citizens; that there was no objection to their making speeches or in any other way participating in the campaign. There has never been any disposition on the part of the president or any members of his administration to fail to recognize the importance of Pennsylvania, not only as a state of large population and wealth, but as an important factor in the politics of the country. Upon taking leave of the president, these gentlemen assured him that they felt very much relieved at the result of their interview, and that they had no doubt of the beneficial effect of such an interpretation of the meaning of the order amongst the republican voters of their states.

The prospects of the English mission for Pennsylvania have again assumed a more encouraging phase. Certain events which transpired to-night have enlightened parties to the recent determination on the part of the Pennsylvania delegation. The irresponsible statements which were largely circulated from here respecting certain features of the question under consideration have greatly misled public opinion on the subject, and, if judgment be withheld for a suitable time, results will admit of a better estimate of the proceedings now transpiring in an important mission like that under consideration, it would not be practicable to determine in a day. There are other gentlemen in Pennsylvania besides the gentlemen named for the position by the delegation from whom a selection may be made. The nomination of a distinguished citizen of Illinois may, therefore, be regarded as in abeyance. There seems to be some doubt as to the circumstances which led the Pennsylvania delegation to meet at Senator Cameron's house. It has been distinctly stated in the newspapers, yesterday and to-day, that Everts requested the conference, and the nomination of a candidate. Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, in conversation to-day with Don Cameron at the Senate, asked him the direct question, Did the Secretary of State request you to call the Pennsylvania delegation together to select a name for the English mission? The Senator waived a reply by changing the subject. Gov. Hartranft pressed his inquiry upon the Senator, when the latter replied, "No, sir, he did not. I requested the delegation to call at my house in order to confer with them on business matters." This shows that the elaborate columns of gossip that the Administration asked the Pennsylvania republicans to nominate a candidate for the mission amounts to a mere tempest in a tea-pot.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The democratic county nominating convention to-day, placed the following ticket in the field: For treasurer, T. B. Lynch; judge of superior court, G. Miller; judge of county court, J. E. Smith; probate judge, J. C. Haines; commissioners, W. N. Trueman, C. Casselman, John Dunphy, A. Shoeninger, Thos. Hogan; county clerk, Herman Leib. The other nominations were less important. Several of these names are the same as those of the industrial workingmen's convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Senator Conkling presented a petition of the citizens of New York against the repeal of the bankruptcy law, and praying that it may be amended. Referred.

Senator Chaffee submitted a resolution providing for a Standing Committee on Banking and Currency. Referred. Senator Mitchell submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Kellogg and Spafford, claiming a seat from Louisiana, to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, that the committee may decide upon the merit of the title of each contestant.

Senator Kernan, by request, introduced a bill re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, and for the redistribution of the appropriated moneys.

A number of unimportant bills were introduced. Adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, spoke on the Colorado case. He held that neither Bedford nor Patterson presented a prima facie case, and that the seat of 11 be declared vacant.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 25.—The village of Palestine, Darke county, thirty miles from Dayton, is in a state of wild excitement. Daniel Pittman, a leading lawyer of the town, was recently assassinated while riding on the public highway. Several respectable women, within the past two months have been outraged, and a number of others publicly insulted, by an organized band of outlaws infesting the community, all efforts to detect them proving unavailing. This morning at 2 o'clock, Wesley Guyer, an old resident of town, living on the outskirts, was roused by cries at the door of his house. Some one asked to see him, and he went to the door to find who it was, and found a large gang of men assembled in front of the house, wearing masks and carrying rifles. Before he could escape a volley was fired, rousing the entire neighborhood. The assassins scattered at once, and Guyer was found by his neighbors riddled with bullets and dying. Forty balls were counted, most of them passing through his body, others shattering the doorway of the house. The entire country is in an uproar of excitement with a determination to bring the villains to justice. No trace of them has yet been discovered.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—General Grant and party visited Elyse, this afternoon. They were received by Marshal and Madame MacMahon, the latter acting as interpreter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—In the case of Field, accused of perjury in connection with the Lincoln tomb-robbing case, the jury this morning reported they could not agree, and were discharged, and the case continued. They stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEEES For Sale Cheap.

In order to reduce my stock before going into winter quarters, I will sell a few BEEES (see ad. in 1896) in movable comb hives for \$5.00 per hive. E. A. GARMAN.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

MAJOR CORNER.

Mecon County Circuit Court.

Rancis M. Shaffer vs. Conrad Schowder, Barbara Schowder and Josephine Weber, Defendants.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled case in said court at the August term, A. D. 1897, I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court,

On Friday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1897,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the west door of the court house in Decatur, in said county, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Mecon and State of Illinois, to-wit: Beginning at the east boundary line of the grounds belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, two (2) chains and fifteen (15) links south of the north line of section 10, twenty-two (22), in township No. 36 north (36) north of the base line, range No. 10 east of the third principal meridian, 80, two (2) chains and sixty (60) links to the south line of section 10, and thence south (3) chains and sixty (60) links to the west line of said line of said railroad, thence north (2) chains and sixty (60) links to the east line of said line of said railroad, thence north (2) chains and sixty (60) links to the east line of section 10, and thence east (4) links to the place of beginning, containing three (3) acres, more or less, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

Tested this 11th day of October, 1897.

JOHN A. BROWN,

Master in Chancery for Mecon Co., Ill.

THOMAS E. LEE, Solicitor for Complainant.

Oct. 26—d&wtf

FOUND AT LAST

The Perfection of

—Viz: The—

CROWN JEWEL.

Also the

GOOD RECORD.

Which is an Excellent Stove and at

Very Low Prices

For Soft Coal and see the

CROWN DIAMOND,

Revolution and Rotary

Also a full assortment of all kinds of

COAL & WOOD STOVES.

A Full Line of—

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

ETC., ETC.,

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

R. C. CROCKER,

No. 9 Water Street.

Oct. 17—d&wtf

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW'S

ONE PRICE---CASH

DRY GOODS!

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

All the New Novelties in Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions. An Immense Stock of Table Linens, Crashes and all Housekeeping Goods. The best Stock of Cassimeres, Water-Proofs, Plain and Rough Beaver Cloakings we ever had. The Most Complete Lines of Cloaks, Shawls and Felt Skirts ever in Our House. Black Alpaca and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres and Black and Colored Silks at Lower Prices than ever before shown in Decatur. Plain and Plaid Flannels, Blankets, Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear, down to the bottom; Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Hoopskirts—well, we have got everything nice, and cheap. Come and see.

Decatur, Oct. 17—d&wtf

GO AND SEE

S. EINSTEIN'S

BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

20 Yards Brown Muslin,	\$1.00
12 " Soft Finish Bleached Muslin,	1.00
12 " Best Dark Calico,	1.00
12 " Good Cotton Flannel,	1.00

Also a full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmeres, Plaid and Fancy Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sept. 17—d&wtf

AND STILL THEY COME!

C. B. PRESCOTT,

The BOSS MUSIC DEALER of Central Illinois, is receiving and shipping instruments nearly every day. He has just received another fine, large stock of MATHUSHEK PIANOS AND WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS, which he is selling at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. Now is the time to buy a Piano or Organ at a Bargain.

Oct. 17—d&wtf

THE NEW

"DAUNTLESS"

THE "BOSS" STOVE

FOR HARD COAL!

Largest Heating Capacity!

MORE WEIGHT,

THEREFORE MORE DURABLE

THAN ANY STOVE IN THE TRADE.

A REAL PARLOR ORNAMENT.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

PRICES CLEAR DOWN

CLOSE

CRISWOLD

AND

FOR 1877.

FOR 1877.

IF YOU INTEND OR IF YOU DON'T INTEND TO BUY A

BASE BURNER FOR HARD COAL,

COME IN AND WARM YOURSELF

BY EITHER THE "GARLAND" OR "ARGAND"

And see with how little expense you can heat your house with one of these stoves, instead of the old style soft coal or wood burner.

Sept. 17—d&wtf

MOREHOUSE & WELLS.







